

LaRouche in new election campaign as crisis deepens

by Warren Hamerman

The 1984 U.S. presidential campaign is now a three-way race, thereby eliminating the traditional rationalization that Americans must cast their ballot for "the lesser evil." In stark contrast to the outright treasonous program of the Mondale-Ferraro ticket and the dangerous and inept policies of the Reagan-Bush campaign, Independent Democratic presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., and his vice-presidential running mate Billy Davis appeared in a special national half-hour paid NBC-TV political broadcast on Sept. 3 entitled *Food Shock of 1984—the Mondale-Kissinger-Soviet Connections to the World Food Crisis*.

The LaRouche-Davis ticket has already been officially certified on the presidential ballot as an alternative to Walter Mondale and Ronald Reagan in the states of Texas, Virginia, Kentucky, Hawaii, Washington, and Louisiana; ballot status in numerous other states is anticipated.

The fact that American voters will be able to cast their ballots against the Kissinger policies hegemonic in *both* the Mondale and Reagan campaigns now provides millions of patriotic Democrats and other voters the actual means to avoid wasting their vote on whether the United States should take the high road or the low road at the same accelerating speed over the edge of the cliff.

The proverbial political wisdom is that Ronald Reagan will demolish the Mondale-Ferraro ticket in a landslide worse than that which befell the McGovern-Eagleton show. However, with Henry Kissinger as the inside coordinator, when the *Washington Post* and Watergate were through with the "big Winner" Richard Nixon, the very institution of the presidency itself was mortally wounded.

Today, in the depths of a far greater global crisis, the

acute danger is underscored by the emergence of a veritable "industry" promoting Kissinger, from Georgii Arbatov in the Soviet press to Ted Koppel in *New York Magazine*, to a special interview with Kissinger in the September issue of *Washington Dossier*.

Simultaneously, as LaRouche has charged, Walter Mondale is running around campaigning as a "Soviet agent of influence," using a sloganized four-point version of the same Kissinger program: 1) to submit to Soviet demands on U.S. defense and strategic doctrine; 2) to raise tax-rates substantially; 3) to collapse agriculture much more than has already occurred; 4) to cut \$15 billions from health-care allotments, a measure which would reduce health care murderously for senior citizens and others.

In the *Washington Dossier* interview with Kissinger, Georgie Anne Geyer openly mused on his ulterior design: "If Reagan gets re-elected, he has a historic opportunity to reshape the international system." Kissinger, a business partner of NATO head Lord Carrington, lulls all who would believe him into fantasizing that the coming period will be one for appeasement of the Soviets "when the negotiations start—as seems to me inevitable." Kissinger proposes peace through weakness, or, in other words, surrender. The U.S. decline in world dominance, he asserts, "is symbolized by the debt problem, which will soon be out of control." And furthermore, "We're heading for more" debacles and "The crisis of confidence [in the United States] will accelerate because we will look incapable of mastering events. And then the question is, who will emerge—a serious leader or a demagogue."

Georgie Anne Geyer commented on her subject:

"Clearly, Kissinger is not only far from exhausted, but

looking for another epoch in which to exercise his considerable and searching talents. At the same time, I am struck by his suggestions that, given the vagaries of our structure as it exists today, even *he* could not do a great deal. That idea is particularly startling in light of what I have heard from some in the White House—some very close to President Reagan—who think Kissinger is the only hope for restoring a focus to our foreign policy.”

Why LaRouche is running

The LaRouche-Davis ticket is running on *An Independent Democrat's Platform* to address the five principal crises facing the next President of the United States:

- 1) Moscow's Commitment to World Domination
- 2) The Present, Worldwide Monetary Collapse
- 3) The Collapse of U.S. Agro-Industrial Output
- 4) The Erupting Worldwide Food Shortage; and
- 5) The Crisis of Western Cultural Values.

To explain his motivation, LaRouche is circulating a personal statement—“Why I am Running for President”—as the opening statement in *An Independent Democrat's Platform*. He begins his statement as a declaration of candidacy:

“The administration of President Ronald Reagan has been, so far, far from perfect.

“Ronald Reagan has been personally the most likeable President we have had in 20 years. He is unquestionably a patriot; there is no doubt of his sincere desire for a U.S. economic recovery; and, he has demonstrated commendable personal principles in his policies and practice on such issues as fighting the international drug-traffickers and respect for the sacredness of individual human life.

“On other leading issues, his administration's performance has been either much poorer, or even terrible.

“President Reagan is not entirely to blame for the many failures of his administration. Our Federal government is such a complex organism, that a President may have great difficulty controlling the policies of some parts of his government. Our Presidents are elected with the support of coalitions. The elected President rewards his campaign coalition with selected appointments to government. These appointees have significant differences in philosophy with one another, and many of them will also disagree with the President's philosophy. The resulting confusion and contradictions in philosophy within the departments of government and the White House staffs is a source of great difficulties for the President. Also, an incoming President's appointments to some key Executive Department posts replace only a small fraction of the Federal bureaucracy as a whole. Our Federal bureaucracy has become a monster, which rules with almost arrogant indifference to the policies of the President.

“There is no comparison between the experience of being the governor of even a very large state, and the duties of a President of the United States. There is no doubt, that President Reagan's administration has sometimes carried out policies contrary to the President's intention. Therefore, it would

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be foolish to say that President Reagan personally created each and all of the mistakes of which his administration is to be blamed.

“If this were a personal matter, we would give President Reagan the benefit of the doubt. It is not a personal matter; whoever's fault it was, President Reagan has to take the blame for the failures. Taking the blame goes with the job of being President. On economic issues, so far, the performance of his administration has been terrible:

“1) Much of the support contributing to Ronald Reagan's 1980 election-victory was fostered by popular anger against the Carter-Mondale administration's appointment of Paul A. Volcker as Federal Reserve chairman. Yet, President Reagan has repeatedly capitulated to Volcker's policies. He has reappointed Volcker.

“2) Ronald Reagan's leadership of the movement which carried him into office has been identified with his pledge never to bring Henry A. Kissinger and Kissinger's brand of diplomatic practices into the Federal government. Yet, beginning about October 1982, Kissinger was brought informally into making of U.S. policy toward Mexico, and Central and South America, and Kissinger and his crew have taken over increasing areas of U.S. monetary policy and foreign policy, beginning with the Scowcroft Commission report of April 1983.

“3) The administration as a whole has been a failure in handling the economy and crucial issues of foreign policy. Under the Reagan administration to date, the monetary and economic policies of practice of the Federal Reserve, of the Treasury Department, and of the State Department, have continued much of the policy of the Carter administration.

“4) On the issues of the domestic U.S. economy: The administration's worst failures have been in the area of agriculture. The administration has continued the ruinous 'supply management' policies which have dominated the Agriculture Department since Orville Freeman headed that Department, like the farm policies of the Carter-Mondale administration. However, although the administration has merely continued the policies which Walter F. Mondale supports, over the

period 1981–84, U.S. agriculture has been plunged into drought-ridden and spreading bankruptcy. There may be food shortages in the United States farms' production even as early as late 1984, and if present trends continue, certainly by 1985–86.

"5) On foreign policy, the same general policies introduced by Kissinger under Nixon and Ford have prevailed, although, admittedly, with some visible opposition to these policies from the White House and other parts of the Executive Branch.

"6) In social-welfare policy generally, and trade-union policy in particular, the results of the administration's policies have been a general failure in effect.

"For these reasons, the Democratic Party should have selected the kind of 1984 presidential ticket qualified to correct these continuing failures of the present and previous administrations. It was most desirable that such a ticket win the November 1984 election. It was indispensable that, in the case President Reagan were reelected, the policies of the Democratic presidential campaign would have caused appropriate changes in the second Reagan administration.

"Instead, the Democratic Party's bosses chose Walter Mondale as the 1984 presidential candidate. Mondale's policy-commitments, and the combination of forces which orchestrated the rigged nomination of the Mondale-Ferraro ticket, ensure that a Mondale administration would be a national disaster, even far worse in its effects on the condition of our nation than the Carter-Mondale catastrophe."

The September 3rd address

Lyndon LaRouche, who ran in 15 Democratic primaries and led a slate of candidates who garnered well over two million votes in those primaries, had announced from the Democratic Convention in San Francisco last month that he would continue his campaign for the White House as an independent Democrat. The Sept. 3 NBC broadcast—produced by *Independent Democrats for LaRouche* chaired by Debra Hanania Freeman—was the 11th national television address by LaRouche during 1984 (See box).

In his Sept. 3 network television address, LaRouche documented the complicity of the Soviet government, the international grain cartel, Democratic presidential nominee Walter Mondale, and Mondale policy directors Orville Freeman and Henry Kissinger, in creating and manipulating the deepening world food crisis. The men behind this impending disaster include former Agriculture Department head Orville Freeman, Dr. Armand Hammer, and companies and families operating from Geneva, Switzerland and other food-trade cartel cities in Europe, including Bulgaria and the Soviet Union.

The principals of the grain cartel are: **Cargill, Inc.** of Geneva, Switzerland and Minnetonka, Minnesota; **Continental** of Geneva; **Louis Dreyfus** of Zürich; **Bunge** of Zürich; and **André** of Lausanne. Policies are in motion by which

Lyndon LaRouche's 1984 television broadcasts

Listed below are the 10 nationally televised half-hour broadcasts made by Lyndon H. LaRouche during his spring 1984 campaign for the presidential nomination of the Democratic Party.

Jan. 21

LaRouche Calls for National Defense Mobilization

Feb. 4

Stopping the Worldwide Economic Collapse

March 17

Great Projects versus Kissinger Genocide

March 26

Henry A. Kissinger: Soviet Agent of Influence

April 27

While Washington's Politicians Are Sleeping

May 10

The United States Under President Reagan's "Hoover" Recovery

May 31

The Ominous Crisis in U.S. Defense Policy

June 1

Stopping the Present Spiral of Worldwide Financial Collapse

June 2

Ending the Catastrophe in U.S. Foreign Policy

June 11

A Sane and Effective U.S. Defense Policy

a "food shock" like the 1973 oil shock, could result in food shortages in U.S. supermarkets well before the November elections. One of the principal centers of operation for this network is Minneapolis, Minnesota. Mondale's home base is the site where the Cargill Corporation grain conglomerate, in league with the Soviets, created the Hubert Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs, a nexus point for Mondale, Kissinger, Lane Kirkland, Orville Freeman, and the Soviet KGB.

The campaign's objective

In his book-length campaign platform, LaRouche explains that the independent Democratic campaign has an objective at this hour of great peril for the nation and world:

"The point is, a LaRouche-Davis Independent Democrat's ticket has more than enough sympathy among Democratic voters to deliver a crushing defeat to the Mondale-Ferraro 'Corn-Porn' ticket. Equally important, if President Reagan were to win reelection, and if a significant percentile of Democratic voters repudiated Mondale-Ferraro to vote for the LaRouche-Davis ticket, the impact of the LaRouche-Davis vote on the Reagan administration would be significant and certainly beneficial. A showing of anti-Kissinger, anti-Volcker votes for the Independent Democrat's ticket, combined with the strong anti-Kissinger, anti-Volcker impulses among the President's traditional supporters, would establish a political force in national policy-shaping which no administration would overlook.

"The LaRouche-Davis campaign is also a campaign to rebuild the shattered, almost ruined Democratic Party, a campaign to give the Party back to that majority of traditionally Democratic voters who have been more or less disenfranchised by the radicals who took over the party during the past dozen years. However they vote in the November election, many of the Democrats who supported Senator Hart or Reverend Jackson during the primary campaigns share the same general objectives as those who voted for the 'LaRouche slate.'

They told us so during the period, when many Hart supporters said that they were supporting Hart as a tactic for 'stopping Mondale,' and Jackson supporters who indicated that a LaRouche nomination would have been their second choice. That pattern was seen in the more than 200 delegates to the San Francisco convention who signed a petition to have my name placed in nomination. However these persons may vote in the November election, after a humiliating defeat for the Mondale-Ferraro ticket, we shall rally together to rebuild the Democratic Party by taking the leadership of the Party out of the discredited hands of the radicals."

Thinking citizen's ticket

The political temperature in the United States will rapidly increase during the months of September and October. This year the LaRouche-Davis ticket will directly challenge the usual pandering to unreality that tends to dominate the presidential campaign season. For this reason, LaRouche has designed a unique platform which will circulate in the form of a full book. As LaRouche himself describes:

"This is a 'thinking citizen's' campaign. Our campaign does use slogans. We do use some of the public relations techniques which you, the citizenry of our republic, demand of all candidates today. Slogans aside, we ask you to be 'thinking citizens.'"

"Our country, and the world, is in a terrible and dangerous condition. You, the citizens, blame many people in high places for the perilous strategic situation, for the economic conditions which exist, for the growth of crime, and for various and numerous injustices. Often, there is much justifi-

fication in the blame you place at the doors of these powerful persons and institutions. Yet, you are also to blame. Most of our citizens are moral and rational in most of their dealings in their employment, in their homes, and in their local communities. Yet, in judging which policies and which candidates to send to Washington, most of you have not behaved rationally.

"For example, many citizens voted for Richard Nixon because they were angered by the Johnson administration or frightened by McGovern's radicalism and lack of executive qualities of leadership. Many of the same citizens voted for Carter because of 'Watergate,' and next voted for Ronald Reagan because of justified disgust with the Carter-Mondale administration. Now, many of the same citizens have considered voting for even Mondale-Ferraro, because of resentments against the Reagan administration. Many of you never vote for the future, but vote only against the most recent past. On matters of national policy, you don't vote for anything or anyone; you vote against your own previous choices!

"That's no way to run a railroad. It's no way to run a democratic republic, either.

"You seldom do any serious thinking about the candidates or policies for which you vote. It is not unfair to say, that many voters chose their candidates with less care than they select a new brand of toothpaste or breakfast cereal at the supermarket. Yet, you are not much worse than most populations have been most of the time throughout history. . . ."

"A nation, a people, can be no greater than that grandeur of intellect and spirit which the individual citizens muster in dealing with matters of public policy. During the last World War, our people aroused from the moral and material abyss of a prolonged Great Depression, to astonish the world with our economic and military exploits in rescuing humanity from the blight of Nazism. During that time, we, individually and as a nation, had many faults urgently to correct, but we were nonetheless a people greatly to be respected around the world, because we were united in our exertions by a great and perilous effort to accomplish an urgent and good deed. Since the close of that war, we have shrunk into smallness of intellect and purpose.

"Whoever might be President in 1985, he could accomplish nothing of durable worth in that office unless he were representative of some great reawakening of the kind of grandeur most of our individual citizens shared during the periods of greatest enterprise in our nation's past.

"The question of who is President in 1985 is of more than considerable importance. It is of the utmost importance that that President not be Walter Mondale, and that the President be committed to expelling from government those influences typified by Kissinger and Volcker. Yet, it is of far greater importance that the election-campaign itself bring forth in our people a movement of reawakening to the grandeur of the best moments of our national past. . . ."